will be an end of controversy about the negro, by one of two modes; either through duress, them and make them friends and allies of the attempt to refute them. and the halls of Congress will be free from this disturbing topic, so that the general interests of ment, in its distress, have money except upon to put them to death. the country may engrees attention. And now, this wicked condition; or else by the corrupt, of hope that we will never be driven to use classify these reasons, so that one can comprein some of their speeches, they tell us that fraudulent legislation of the Republican party such harsh means as Moses used in reference hend them at a glance. alayery being abolished, we may honceforth be a harmonious, homogeneous people, free from sectional strife and hate. But how is the sectional strife and hate. But how is the section of the Constitution for the sursity, when these things are accomplished, being taxed. to become the social companion of the whites, to intermarry, etc., in short, the two races are tion of mulattoes. Disguise it as we may, the Republicans propose to agitate the negro question till we are a nation of mulattoes; till all taxable property in the State; or,

Is it for the welfare of this country that it pay them. should be so? These are great interrogatories, We do not state these propositions as our inrising above party and taking right hold of the dividual sentiments, but as the sentiment of that the two races can not live together upon well? It has not yet been tried to an extent the fact from the bondholders. It is idle, on as I was saying. I have never known a neighcan you say any evil consequences will flow of words and phrases. Every man who hears visible effect upon the white population in clusive in the white race. Why, then, should | The subject was before the Legislature.

we hazard at least, a dangerous experiment; why not let well enough alone? Again; if we can reason a priori, from the nature of the taing itself, considering the scientifically established inferiority of the negro race, and the known antipathy between the two races, we can reasonably come to no other conclusion than that continual civil contentions must be

this country, to any practical extent, on this As the Article is short, I will read it: subject, fortunately we are not without its light in other countries, and that experience The American continent, after the discovery of this Constitution. COLUMBUS, fell under the dominion, by geographical divisions of the Teutonic and Celtic races. to the provisions of the foregoing section shall stituting their Governments in regard to citizen- than five hundred dollars. ship were adopted by these two races. The Teusult? Where now in the scale of Nations are Mexico and the South American States? What ling to emigrate. is their rank in civilization and science, com-Where are they in the character of their laws, in all, in short, that characterizes elevated human nature? And why are they; why are the West India Islands as they are? It is not because they were taken possession of and gal, who obtained Brazil, was, under King JOHN and his successors, in advance of almost

Spain under CHARLES V, was the most powerful empire on earth. It is ldle to say the but when our fathers settled in America, they kept the white race distinct; they governed and removed the Indians; they held the African in his subordinate sphere. The Government and citizenship were kept in the hands of the white man. And how have we grown and prospered, in all that dignities human nature? On the other hand, in Mexico and the South American States, the Governblack, and red men, in common partnership and where do these countries stand, where the West India Islands, in civilization, wealth long intervals do they enjoy between the pronunciamentoes and massacres of the chieftains of the hostile races? Shall we now, after se distinguished a career of prosperity under the rule of the white race, hazard all by entering try? We beg of our people to pause and consider. We lay down again the proposition that we stand upon the proposition no political power to the African race in the United States, but protection to them in their civil rights. This is our line.

The State Debt.

We have heretofore discussed the subject of taking up our two and a half per cent, bonds and giving six per cent, bonds in lieu of them, and shown its effect in increasing the burdens of the people. We have said, at the same time, if the debt were due, of course, persons do not seem to be satisfied with this course, we now say that we are clearly of the opinion the debt is not due, according to contract, and that, if it is not, any man who advocates increasing the rate of interest upon it. a time when erushing taxes are impending over the people, will fail in his duty to them. There is a rumor in circulation, which we

are not willing to credit, that the course of MORTON, in his message, was a ruse. It is hinted that the bond-holders thought it would be lest for the Governor to take the position that the debt was not due, hoplay that the take the opposite ground, thus becoming committed, whereupon the Republicans would whirl round and do the same thing. We act upon a sense of right, not of policy,

The Constitution of the Union.

What has become of the Constitution of the United States? The time was when this docmment was reverenced; when it received from They talk of tyranny. But who are the tyall but Abelitionists a profound respect. It rants? Sirs, you yourselves have averred on the diseased and the victous of her black popconstituted our form of government, the bond | this floor, time and again, that you would not | ulation? Shall we bear the burdens which is no other way of securing stability in govern- | There you have placed your hand on him, and | answer, we should not. We have had none of ment, and order in community, but by cultirepard for the Constitution and large. Were this principle of exclusion, or its antagonistic policy, the number of negroes and mulattoes est and most sacred right of an American citi-STER was prouder of his title of Intender of principle, that negroes shall be, as I believe, in coming amongst us is greatly increasing, and | zen, the right of voting, and if they are deemed the Constitution, than any other mark of all sincerity, they never can be, citizens on an in a few years the North will be burthened competent to choose others to administer our honor he ever received. But what is the reason must be written the decree with his United States, if we adopt no measure to prest tent, worthy and qualified to hold office themson of the present social and civil chaos? It own hand, and there is no power in man, or in vent it. Constitutions, State and National, till all respect for them is lost, they then, to ratify laws

mg to siter a completef pairs of old breeches. Debutes.

holders that one of three things must take successful or prosperous.

question of the perpetuity of this Republic. the masses. They reason thus: If it was terms of equality and both prosper. Experi-We lay down the proposition as that upon right to provoke the South into rebellion by re- ence has demonstrated that they mutually which we take our stand, that the Negro ought never to be admitted to political rights in this right to drive others into rebellion by refusing I was a politician I would be speaking under Confederacy. Do You ask why not? Do you to keep unjust legal faith with them. It is idle more responsibility on this subject than persaw it will be an experiment, and it may work to talk about the matter. It is idle to conceal haps any man in this House, for in my county furnishing any test of its operation, and how this subject, to be evasive by a circumfocution borhood of colored persons that had not a from the measure? We answer; as it has not | the conversation on this subject among the | their immediate vicinity. They pull down the been tried in this country you can not say it masses of the people, knows that it is upon all ation raises them up. They mutually injure will work successfully, and we know that their tongues, these bonds shall be taxed or each other. From that fact, and from considwithout such amalgamation of races we have repudiated, and we know the Republicans erations of a similar character, I take it for prospered, and prospered, we may almost say, have taught the people, in the last few years, the popular mind that the two races can not just in proportion as we have kept the races that compacts and Constitutions are not to get along together to the advantage of politically distinct, and the political power ex-

> SPEECH OF MR. BUSKIRK. Of Monroe County, in the House of | can influence any gentleman in acting on this Representatives, on the 21st Day of November, 1865, upon a Joint Resolution to Amend the Constitution of Indiana, by Striking therefrom the 13th Article.

Constitution by striking therefrom the 13th But though we have not had experience in Article. The inquiry naturally arises what "ARTICLE 13.

groor mulatto coming into the State contrary

" Sec. 3 All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, human or not, but if this state of feeling is to or of any law which may hereafter be passed ! for the purpose of carrying the same into exe- against another, and our brightest prospects the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes amongst us of these beings, I would say-and adoption of the Constitution, and may be will-

"Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall pass

submitted to a separate vote of the people, after Governed by an inferior race, after discovery. The vote of the people upon that they have cultivated this one idea—this one feeling of a homeonite?" possible of a homeonite?" Far from it. In the afteenth century Portu- follows: For the article, 111,204, and against it 21,235, making a majority of 90,067 in favor

and make extracts therefrom. I will, therefore, ask the includence of the

House while I reproduce parts of the speeches

oidst an uncultivated, a degraded, and inferior race. Because the natural tendency has ring, of the better class. The past has shown is that as the blacks increase in number, the isturbance between them and their white eighbors increases. As the blacks feel their hus more agreeable to the dominant race.

"This being the case, the doctrine which I de powers to prove, is, that the people of world." See p. 603, vol. 1, Debates. Indiana should hold out no inducements whatever, to the negroes to settle and remain in the State, by granting privileges and franchises, or n encouraging them that they ever will be alowed any more, if indeed they are allowed the exercise of as many rights as they now

should ever favor any measure, the induced by the have expressed no opinion as to which will be amalgamation between the race. Any encouragement given them to the grade and quit. And yet another effect they got the result of which well be amalgamation between they got the dark was and make an hundred per cent. profit, and take care of the West have almost any they got the result of which well the world to make the minority satisfied and quit. And yet another effect they got the races. Any encouragement given them to give they got the dark was almost any they got the work and that they have accepted of our profit, and that they have accepted of our profit, and that they have accepted of our profit, and they are now result of which well be arm to provide the satisfied and quit. And yet another effect they got the result of which well the world the nate with the white race, and no statesman should ever favor any measure, the indirect so inconsiderable that when positively ascer- doors are thrown open wide, and they are corountry, there will always be amalgamation. I want none of this; I want Indiana and this ountry peopled, possessed and governed by a of every American, and I confess I am pained o see in the streets, the evidences of amalgamatton which everywhere meet the eye." See simply by way of gift to the bond-holders, at | pp. 248 and 249, vol. 1, Debates of Convention. Mr. BLYTHE, of Vanderburgh, said:

"But poverty is a crime, and we may take from our State Treasury, money for the purpose, if ne-cessary, of lining our borders with musketeers to keep out those who are unfit to associate with us, and why? That we may protect the State from a pecuniary burden; and yet, when the question is, whether we will protect our social and domestic institutions; whether we will preserve from contamination the race of which we are part, we have no power to do it. Democrats, in the spirit of opposition, would | And this is the best of citizenship? Away with all such arguments.

"There is one word that I want to say in reand to the other branch of the question, and I quit this constitutional argument, for the purpose of doing so. Gentlemen talk to us about sumanity and justice, and that in time to come, when the stories of passion shall have stilled, and the mists of prejudice shall have rolled away from our vision we ourselves will blush See p 638, vol. 1, of Debates.

Mr. GIRSON, of Clark county, said: all respect for, leading to a neglect of observance "Sir, this is a question of vast importance to ally-as different in all these particulars as in State? We have got a statute prohibiting the of them by the masses of the people. What this State. The negro race and the white race their color. They can not meet and mingle intermarriage of whites and blacks. Is that cannot live together; and it behooves us, un-der these circumstances, not only to furnish no out a violation of the law of nature, and a that our brave and patriotic soldiers left the MORTON's Nothing. What are they to Re- encouragement to the colored race to enter our gross outrage of all our better feelings, and comforts and endearments of home, and publican officials generally? Nothing. And State, but effectually to protect enriches without producing a degradation of our own breasted the storm of battle, and indured the after disregarding and setting at naught the bates. Page 448, vol. 1, Descriptions and setting at naught the bates.

Judge PETTITT of Tippocance, said: It may interest the curious to know what "In the first place, I shall vote to exclude fur- borer would not be willing to work with and the power of endurance. They have seen States have the "honor" of producing the state, believing it to be for our and race. I will close my argument upon this state, believing it to be for our and race. I will close my argument upon this state. Hamiin was been in Main; Charles summer their benefit, so to de, All experience has ject by saying that the races ought to be sepamon P. Charse, Herner Greeley and Zachariah pie can live together for any length of time mon P. Charse, Herner Greeley and Zachariah pie can live together for any length of time race, as an independent people, in their own system, and not be permitted to send the old coming into it, if they are deemed dangerous coming into it, if they Chandler, were born in New Hampshire; and inarmomously, though one be a slave race and country."

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Vermont, the other be a slave-holding race. Much less See p. 642, vol. I, of Debates.

equent upon the settlement of this country by 1. Those bonds must be sold to persons out | Europeans? When our ancestors, our immeof this State, and the proceeds of them become | diate progenitors, landed on this continent, they found here a different race of the human

> tion may go to seperate the two races, I am satistied that no member of the Convention has any unkind feeling toward the colored race, I am sure that nothing but feelings of humanity

being done. Let them look even at my own is the article proposedto be stricken out? county, and witness the meetings which are there being held, and the treasonable speeches and resolutions which are being made and "Section 1. No negro or mulatto shall come | passed, more treasonable, perhaps, than were sounds in our cars a terrible note of warning. into, or settle in, the State after the adoption of ever made and passed with impunity in any ounty, denouncing the action of Congress in "Sec. 2. All contracts made with any ne- what they call this "nigger catching law," say nothing about it right or wrong, but I ask Canada and the United States fell under the Teutonie; Mexico and the South American States under the Celtic. Different modes of constates under the Celtic. Different modes of constates than ten doilars, nor more into our State which creates such a state of feeling, and which divides and unsettles public sentiment in such a manner? Is it good policy, I ask, to encourage a population whose existence amongst us causes such diswhose existence amongst us causes such dissension? I do not know whether it be inution, shall be set apart and appropriated for of the future blasted by the introduction and descendants as may be in the State at the I say it in all sincerity and without any hard feeling toward them—that it would be better to kill them off at once, if there is no other way to get rid of them. We have not come to pared with the United States and Canada? laws to carry out the provisions of this Ar- that point yet with the blacks, but we know This article was, by order of the Covention, dent than this colored race. Are we, then, to encourage a population which has produced baying been adopted in the Convention by a and will continue to produce this state of feed yote of for and against it. It was fully increased a population which has produced and will continue to produce this state of feed your amongst us. and ably discussed, and was well understood in their sympathics—supposing it to be true ing amongst us. Supposing men to be honest one feeling of "humanity," until it has be-

> and christianized, through the instrumentality of the degraded, but the deterioration, the low- in this boasted land of freedom and independby his brethren to Egyptian merchants, though intended for evil, was overruled for good, just so surely will the bendage and oppression of themselves more intelligent and refined, and civilization. The beacon-lights are now seen all along the Western coast, and the unutterable enormites of the inhuman slave trade naintain, and am prepared with all my hum- stand unveiled before the whole civilized

Mr. OWEN, of Posey, said: "No man, who knows anything about publie affairs in Indiana, will maintain for a mo-

See p. 231, vol. 1, Debates, Mr. HENDRICKS, of Shelby, said: away from our vision we are this day engaged. "Shall the State of provided for, the old, to the work in which we are this day engaged. to thow upon her, to be provided for, the old, "Shall the State of Indiana suffer the South want to the negro, free or not free, the inesti- the institution of slavery creates? Every prinable privilege of voting and holding office, ciple of justice, every dictate of sound policy take bolder ground and say, either recognize Under the influence of the present Southern sons of Africa, and clothe them with the highequality with ourselves. I believe the Al. with the whole free black population of the governmental affairs, surely they are compe-

is because the Republicans, having adopted the human legislation to cradicate or blot it out "I will not go into any comparison of the to prescribe fo our invited guests before they old Abolition erced, by themselves disregard. It is written by the hand of the Deity himself." white and black races. It is enough for my shall be admitted to practice law, serve on the purpose, in this argument, that the races are jury, preside on the bench, make laws in this different, physically, intellectually and mer. | Hall and act as Chief Magistrate of our poble and political interferity - a condition prejudi- a more patriotic purpose that actuated them. "I have to say, sir, that I am going as far as coal to both races. Those never to see perma. It was to put down a wicked rebellion, to lessness, propose amendments to the forms of the farthest, for the purpose of preventing an nently established amongst us a race that we maintain the Constitution of our fathers, to government, with as much lightness and inthe state. I want to prohibit them from comdifference as though they were simply proposing here to live among us." [P 460, vol. Cont. plain republican principles and manners, reing to siter a comple of pairs of old breaches. The batters. The batters of the siter actuated them, that filled their hearts maintain the dignity of labor. The white is with courage, gave strength to their arms and

Thaddens Stevens was born in Vermont. There might have been something radically will they be able to live together, if you attempt to confer equal privileges upon the interpretation of the patience and indulgence of the House in the patience and indulgence of the patience and in Mr. Elizur Wright declares to the Secretary | tenchings of all history; even the Sacred Serip- | Constitutional Convention. The subject is by | had any interest in or sympathy for that insti- | must necessarily have the right to decide when | of the Treasury, through the Boston Common tures themselves, tell us so. In the political po means exhausted, for it would require three of the Treasury, through the Boston Common three thereselves, tell us so. In the political days for it would require three days for read all that was said in the convention on this subject, I have mainly made extracts that two distinct races cannot have together.

The means exhausted for it would require three days for read all that was said in the convention on this subject, I have mainly made extracts the means exhausted, for it would require three days for read all that was said in the convention on this subject, I have mainly made extracts the means exhausted for it would require three days for read all that was said in the convention on this subject, I have mainly made extracts the means exhausted for it would require three days for read all that was said in the convention on this subject, I have mainly made extracts the means exhausted for it would require three days for read all that was said in the convention on this subject, I have mainly made extracts the means exhausted for it would require three days for read all that was said in the convention on this subject, I have mainly made extracts that two distinct races cannot have together.

The means exhausted for it would require three days for read all that was said in the convention on this subject. I have mainly made extracts the means exhausted for it would require three days for read all that was said in the convention on this subject. I have mainly printed in colors, at the party that possesses it. And it must, One of the distinct commands given to Moses. from speeches of these gentlemen who then inal thirteen colonies. They are all response the party that possesses it. And it must,

of the white race.

duty of the State was to guard and protect the rights and interests of that race. Ninth, That, if the aegroes were not excluded from the State, the people of the South would send here their worn-out, crippled,

I3th Article.

MR. SPEAKER: The object of the joint resolution under consideration is to amend our face?

Cerned, or should be concerned, except that of the white property, but I am unalterably opposed to give were industrious and would work, that they property, but I am unalterably opposed to give leging in view the true interest of the white race, as well as the true interest of the black laborers, and thus cheapen the price of labor; rights, privileges or franchises. I am opposed jects within the territorial limits of the States, med in usual style.

The object of the joint resolution with our white laborers, and thus cheapen the price of labor; rights, privileges or franchises. I am opposed jects within the territorial limits of the States, med in usual style. Let gentlemen look around and seee what is that our white laborers would be compelled to the his voting, holding office, or interfering in and has never been conceded to the United this would fend to degrade labor, and conse- tution and laws to stand as they now are on right and duty secured by the provision now quently affect the social position, the independence, the pride of character, and the virtue is no telling where we will stop. I believe in rived from and secured by the Constitution of Black Dress Pantaloons, of Elboff Cassimeres

> they would "infect the purity of our free, It is easier to defend the door-sill than the and restrain runaway slaves, and remove them fair, virtuous, intelligent and independent hearth-stone. There are a large number of themselves against their depredation and evil would tend to lower and degrade the office in with anything short of social equality and full example, as they certainly may do in cases of the eyes of the people, and would create con-tempt for, and disobedience to, the laws and repeal the 13th article is, the wooden horse, Mr. Justice McLean, in the case of Grimes Twelfth, That the soil and climate of our

ultimate injury and extinction. stand erect amongst their equals in all their dignity of free men, and where the ties of family and the sanctity of the marriage relation would be respected, and where there would be no commingling of the blood of separate control of the Federal Government, protesting of the Constitution should be stricken out, be-

Other cogent reasons could be assigned in favor of exclusion, but I will go no further. I of Missouri because the constitution establish- gerous one. There is no way to preserve civil I will pause here, and ask if the reasons as- ed slavery. Then they demanded that slavery liberty and maintain our Government, except signed were not sufficient to justify the Con- should be prohibited in the Territories. Has by sustaining and upholding the Constitution come, as it were, a disease of the mind, and vention in adopting and the people in ratify. any one forgotten the ground of their opposition to slavery in Kansas? Their principal arthat this article, and the law passed to enforce What motives controlled and induced the Convention to adopt this policy? The fairest, convention to adopt this policy? The fairest, perpetrated upon this poor, down-trodden, of retaining the article and rigidly enforcing most effectual and satisfactory way of ascerthe motives of the members of the Con- honest, are we to give way to this monomaniae | Then we had but a few thousand negroes in vention is to examine their reported speeches to our own ruin and degradation? I hope the State, the most of whom had long resided not." See pp. 572, 574, vol. I of Debates.

Mr. MORRISSON, of Washington, said:

Sympathy is diverse. There is a sympathy of the head as well as of the heart. The former of his slaves and keep them with him. Then of several of the members.

Mr. Alexander C. Stevenson, of the county of Putnam, said: "Look, sir, for a single molater of feeling and passion. In all grave latter of feeling and passion. In all grave latter of feeling and passion and latter of feeling and passion. In all grave latter of feeling and passion. The former of his slaves and keep them with him. Then the negroes were more industrious, quiet and orderly than they are now. Now slavery has been abolished, and the whole social system in questions like the present, it behonves every been abolished, and the whole social system in man to determine for himself how far his judgseeple in this country. You will, after a careul view, be convinced, not only of their physiul view, be convinced, not only of their physiof the two races commingling and fiving toterms of equality. The careful
that the two races should amalgamate, then
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that the two races should amalgamate, then
the persons and property of the fugitive slave law, which was a plain, undisputed
the persons and property of the south the country lying north of the river
tive slave law, which was a plain, undisputed
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that the two races should amalgamate, then
the persons and property of our people. The of the two races commingling and fiving together on terms of equality. The careful that the two races should amalgamate, then negroes of the South have been induced to begood of the black race, as well as the white, is ment to the blacks to sojourn amongst us. I Ohio is the Eldorade of their hopes, the land of consulted, the former should be cole- would advocate their right, not only to polit- promise, the land that is flowing with milk ical, but social equality. But I do not thus and honey, where all may eat without money "I maintain that it is highly impolitic for a interpret the indications of Providence. Ethi- and without price, and if they can reach that effect and superior class to keep in their only is stretching out her arms and Africa's happy land, that their cares, troubles and opia is stretching out her arms, and Africa's happy land, that their cares, troubles and sable sons are to be regenerated, and civilized, anxieties will all be over, and that their kind sympathizing, benevolent and philantrophic ocen proven by experience, not to be elevation of their oppressed and downtrodden brethren friends will take care of them and their des cendants without their toiling, laboring and ence. And so surely as the selling of Joseph sweating to earn their own support, and that by his brethren to Egyptian merchants, though all the prejudices of races and color would be forgotten, and they would be admitted to the enjoyment of social equality and political ength, whether in numbers or in the grant the African race in this country be overruled rights and privileges. Influenced by these f greater privileges, they are disposed to for the benefit of the entire race in their native hopes and delusions, they are coming North in buse them instead of being discreet and modcountry. Already a voice from Africa comes swarms. The face of Indiana is already blackest, and making use of those privileges to make to us, and calls upon us for knowledge and ened with them, and as the severity of winter rights, dignity and franchises of the States unapproaches, and as they feel the scarcity of clothing, food and lodging, they will come in still greater numbers, and terrible indeed will be the wreck of their fond hopes and the dissi-pation of their blissful dreams, when they

awaken to the stern reality of their condition did not satisfy the Radicals. They discovered that the white soldiers could not be depended in the land of promise. But, sir, suppose that this article is stricken ment, that the proposition to grant to negroes from our Constitution, that the wall of partithe right of suffrage, can obtain amongst the tion is broken down, that all the barriers are people more than a very small minority. I do removed, that the gulph that has heretofore New England States to procure negro substi-They should never be allowed to amalga- not pretend to decide how small that minority separated the people of our State from the nemay be; but for one, I believe that it would be groes of the South, is bridged over, that our show, that it is neither to the interest of the State, nor to the interest of the negro population itself, that they should increase among us. This consciousness governed me in the vote I gave in the committee, upon the proposition reported this morning to exclude all tion will you throw around the persons and negroes and mulattees, hereafter, from coming into the State. They can never obtain political rights here. They can never obtain social invited guests? What provision will you make rights here. And for these reasons, I think, for the education of their children? There is we ought not to have them amongst us. We now pending in this House a bill to tax neought not to have in our midst a race, daily grees and mulattoes for school purposes and to creasing, who must of necessity remain dis- apportion our school funds among the white franchised; a class of people to be taxed, with- and black children in our State in proportion ut being represented; on whom burdens are to their numbers, and not in proportion to the imposed, and who have no voice in deciding amount of taxes paid by the two races. Do what these burdens shall be. That is my de- you intend to rob our white children of their formation I have been able to get, twenty-five liberate judgment; but however strongly I may means of procuring an education for the bene- or thirty thousand negroes have come from feel in the matter, and however confidently assured in the wisdom and good policy of such for them to attend our schools and sit side by the Radicals to keep their promise by shutting a measure, yet I am not at all sure that it side with our own children? What arrangewould be either unwise or impolitic-even ment do you propose to make for their moral tempt to falsify the pledges of their friends in with the certainty of its adoption by an over- and religious training? Do you intend that whelming majority-separately to submit the our churches and Sunday schools shall be lican friends, on this floor, are opposed to nequestion of maro exclusion and negro dis- thrown open to them? The laws of Indiana gro suffrage. I advise them to be careful what franchisement to the decision of the people," | deprive them of the right of testifying as witnesses in our Courts of justice. There is now they will soon be told that it would be an act pending in this House a bill to give them that of bad faith to invite these negroes into the right, and I presume that it will be passed. If State and then refuse to give them political they are competent to testify as witnesses, upon what principle can you exclude them from of Governor Morton, recently made at Richserving on the jury? The Constitution and mond, in which he describes the ignorance, laws of this State prohibit them from voting poverty and degredation of the negroes of the and holding office.

Do you intend to strike down these safeselves? How long a probation do you intend and infirm, the disabled, worn-out, idle and worthless negroes to us to support; and in my

DAILY HERALD.

Government Bonds Shall they be Taxed!

Thursday Morning, November 28, There will be three thousand millions of the search of th the laws of any State. I firmly believe that if whether it has been exercised with proper It will be perceived that various reasons the matter had stopped there, we would have discretion and towards proper persons, and on were assigned for the exclusion of negroes and long since been free of slavery, and that with-proper occasions, then the real and substantial mulattoes from the State. I will endeavor to our war. But South Carolina, Georgia and power would be in Congress and not in the the New England States entered into a corrupt

fact? Do the Republican party let the country, and sold them to the South, "I think it, therefore, to be very clear, both ignorant race are permitted to live with a superior of the following interesting them to the South, and sold them to the South, and sold them to the South, and sold them to the same condition ignorant race are permitted to live with a superior of adjudged The next of things. That country has been over-run by rior, a refined and intelligent race, that it will and this horrid and intelligent race, that it will and this horrid and intelligent race, that it will swarms by wayes of population from the not elevate the inferior race to the position of tinued for twenty years, turning a deaf ear to cases, that the several States have a right to re-The negres being freed, is now, what? Why to be taken in as an equal partner in the political administration of the Government. He is e number of negroes and mulattees in the slavery in their States, and when they could fare of its citizens; and that the State has the originally occupying that country. The at- state, would bring on a war of races, and make no more money by stealing negroes and exclusive right to determine, in its sound di And we now and here notify the bond- tempt will prove utterly futtle, It can not be would result in the extermination of the infeslavery was a great sin against God and man, exist, free from the control of the General Gov-Fourth, That the negroes being degraded, and that the slave trade was an abomination and vicious, they would contaminate the slave trade was an abomination of the General Government. The cases referred to by Judge the moral atmosphere, and debauch the morals ced turning up their eyes to Heaven in holy Graves vs. Slaughter, 15 Pet., 449; and Prigg horror at the sin and wickedness of the South- vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Fifth, That amalgamation was in itself sin-ful, wrong, and disgusting, and abborant to all gross they had stolen and sold into bondage, ple of self-defence and self-protection, which is shall be united as political equals, involving, as a consequence, promise nous union, general miscegenation. Talk about it, turn it over as you may, that is the political and social destination of the Republican party.

Shall be united as political equals, involving, and abborant to all containing the first and abborant to all containing the first and disgusting, and abborant to all containing the first and lamentations ever the advancing wave of civilization—they have receded before the advancing wave of civilization—they have receded and diminished in numbers, as the same right as much as much be repudiated, because they can not and will be repudiated. This principle applies to a State as well as to the advancing wave of civilization—they have receded and diminished in numbers, as the same right as much as much because they continued the first and lamentations ever the advancing wave of civilization—they have receded and diminished in numbers, as the same right and is smuch bound to protect his property. This question now arises; ought this to be so? This question now arises; ought this to be so? It is contrary to the laws of nature." See p fol, vol. 1 Debates of Con.

Is if for the welfare of this country that it pay them.

Cause they can not and will not be paid by can not and will not be paid by can not commingle. It is contrary to the laws nation.

Sixth, That the negroes were unfit to be admitted to social equality, and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality, and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality, and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality, and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality, and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality, and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality, and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenitted to social equality and were incompedition and laws, I was in favor of givenity and were incompedition and laws are constraint.

tent to be entrusted with political rights, priving graded in the compelled to occupy an inferior and degraded position, and that this would tend to the injury and prejudice of our republican form of overnment, by creating grades and classes in denied the right of secession. The war re- any foreign country, or even one of her sister society; and would assimilate our Government to the despotisms of the old world.

Seventh, That the experience of the past conclusively demonstrates that homogeneousness was indispensable to the virtue, happiness, was indispensable to the virtue, happiness, was principle was demonstrated by the condition in prosperity and power of any people; and that this principle was demonstrated by the condition in prosperity and power of any people; and that the condition is principle was demonstrated by the condition in the consideration, and, in the condition in the consideration, and, in the condition of the institution of the institution of the institution of the institution of the right of any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of the states, might endeavor to thrust upon her; nor the right of any foreign country, or even one of the states, might endeavor to thrust upon her; nor foreign country, or even one of ner sactors any foreign country, or even one of the states, might endeavor to thrust upon her; nor foreign country, or even one of the states, might endeavor to thrust upon her; nor foreign country, or even one of the states, might endeavor to thrust upon her; nor foreign country any foreign country. tion of Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, the introduction of the Moors into Spain, the Africans into Egypt, the Mahomedans into India, and the attempt to consolidate in the Roman Empire, distinct races and peoples.

Eighth, That the Government of Indiana was formed by white people, and for the use, happiness and prosperity of the pure, unmixied, white race, and that the first and highest duty of the State was to guard and protect the status of the negro is, exclusively, a question. The proper solution of this wexed question will require the calmest judgment, the most careful consideration, and all the arts of the most exalted statesmanship. I fully agree with President Johnson that the duty of the State was to guard and protect the status of the negro is, exclusively, a question.

status of the negro is, exclusively, a question | Chief Justice Story, in delivering the opin-for each State to settle and determine for itself, | ion of the Supreme Court of the United States, | Elboff Beaver overoats..... and that the Federal Government has no control or jurisdiction over it, and for it to possess and exercise such a power would radically change our form of Government, and convert it misconstruction of our views, it is proper to worthless and lazy negroes, whose support change our form of Government, and convert it misconstruction of our views, it is proper to would impose a heavy burden upon our peo- into an absolute despotism. I am in favor of state, that we are by no means to be undergiving the negro all his civil rights. I will stood in any manner whatever, to doubt, or Pinest Prench Chinchilla Overcoats, trimcerned, or should be concerned, except that of Tenth, That if the negroes who came here secure him in the protection of person and to interfere with the police power belonging to

apparently harmless, but it is full of armed et. al vs. Slaughter, 15 Pet., p. 508, said: men, and if we admit it to enter, we are ruined, "Each State has the right to protect itself State were unsuited to the African race, and for as sure as the door is thrown open and against the averice and intrusion of the slave-their introduction here would result in their the negroes are permitted to come into the State dealer; to guard its citizens against the inconthe agitation will never stop until the people venience and dangers of a slave population.

Thirteenth, That justice, humanity, philangrant ali that is demanded by the radicals. If The right to exercise this power, by a State, is tion of the races, and that they should be re- ell to-morrow. This is proved and demonstra- The evil involves the prosperity, and may enmoved to a place where they may be free men, ted by their whole course ever since they com-surrounded by their peers, where they may menced the agitation of the slavery question. guard against or remedy the evils, rests upon

and undoubted right, secured by the Constitu- negro riots. The citizens have felt-compelled tion, without which, the Constutions would to take the law in their own hands and execute In a short time Cougress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and repealed the fugitive slave law. Then President Lincoln issued his proclamation of Emancipation. This keeping them out of the State. on, and that the rebellion could not be put down without the employment of negro troops. The employment of negro troops enabled the tutes, and thus keep their own men at home and operate their manufacturing establishments and make an hundred per cent. profit,

the Federal Government has taken care of the families of the white soldiers, or educated their children, or appointed any agents to procure them employment when they are dis-charged from the military service. Finally, they threw off all disguse and declared themselves in favor of the total abolition of slavery. It was urged that if elavery was abelished that the North would be filled with negroes, but we were told there was nothing in the objection, for the reason that our climate did not suit the negroes, and that they would not leave the South. And I heard of an Indiana Orator who promised to eat all the negroes who would come from the South. That gentleman has a big contract on his hands, for from the best inthe door in the face of those negroes who atthe North. I know that many of my Repubthey do, for as sure as they repeal this article called humanity.

gins at home. Let us educate our own children. soluters.

Seven acres east of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on time.

Seven acres east of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on time.

Fine building property.

An elegant Residence, nine rooms, just finished, large lot, on Kew Jersey street, on the Street Reilroad; fine shrubbery, cellar, and modern built house; the best barloater with the ignorant and degraded negroes. Let us protect and encourage our mechanics who have built up our towns and cities. Let us foster with the city.

A House of city. rights. I have read with much care the speech people in our State. The appeal will not be foster and protect our laboring people, by pre-venting competition that will cheapen the price of labor. Let us dignify labor, and of our Constitution now under consideration is make it honorable. Let us encourage the em-United States provides that, "The citizens of who will bring with them capital, and that each State shall be entitled to all the privileges which is more valuable, mechanical skill, inand immunities of the several States," It is well settled by the decisions of the Supreme who will fell our forests, cultivate our soil, de-Court of the United Seates and the State Courts velop our immense mineral resources, establish hat the privileges granted by this clause of and operate manufactories, thereby creating a the Constitution does not mean political privihome market for the raw material and surplus leges, but personal and social privileges. There product, and reduce the price of manufactured articles. Men who will own and improve our lands, build up our towns and cities, and pay taxes for the support of the Government. State. Our State Constitution confers the right of citizenship on foreigners before they can be-By pursuing this course, we will make our come citizens of the United States. It has people homogeneous, happy, prosperous and virtuous. been determined by the Supreme Court of the 1 In conclusion, I tender to the House my sir Courts, that a negro is not a citizen of the United States. Several of the Northern States ful attention it has given to my remarks.

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It ween calculated by the United States, and owes its whole efficacy the United States, and owes its whole efficacy the United States, and owes its whole efficacy thereto. We entertain no doubt whatever, political rights; grant the one, but refuse the that the states, in virtue of their general political rights, that two latter, and anything that tends that way.

It was in the United States, and owes its whole efficacy thereto. We entertain no doubt whatever, that the political rights; grant the one, but refuse the that the power, possess full jurisdiction to arrest the United States, and owes its whole efficacy thereto. We entertain no doubt whatever, that the political rights, that the one, but refuse the United States, and owes its whole efficacy thereto. We entertain no doubt whatever, that the political rights, that the one, but refuse the United States, and owes its whole efficacy thereto. We entertain no doubt whatever, that the political rights, that the one, but refuse the United States, and owes its whole efficacy thereto. We entertain no doubt whatever, that the political rights, that the one, but refuse the United States, and owes its whole efficacy thereto. We entertain no doubt whatever, that the United States, and owes its whole efficacy thereto. We entertain no doubt whatever, thereto. We Fancy Velvet Vestings...... 20 to 25

Fancy Cashmere Vestings..... 12 to 18 Cassimere Vestings 8 to 12 trophy and christianity required the separa- we yield an inch to-day they will demand an higher and deeper than the Quistitution. Call and See for Yourself.

and distinct races, that always results in injury that they had no design or purpose of interfer- cause it is inoperative and the law made in aid to both races. State laws. Next they opposeed the admission | bad and fallacious argument, but a very danof Missouri because the constitution establish- gerous one. There is no way to preserve civil which would degrade labor, and prevent im- dence that many of our citizens have forgotten migration from the free States. That argu- their constitutional obligations and their high ment is now forgotten and they are asking that and solemn duty to obey and enforce the laws the meanest and most vicious of the Southern of the land. If the same effort had been made staves shall be permitted to come into this to obey the law and respect the Constitution State, enter into competition with our white that has been made to create prejudice against them and induce a disregard thereof, we would it is a well-known fact that the best, most in-AND QUICK RETURNS. dustrious and orderly of the slaves have re- effort has been made, in the last three or four mained on the farms and plantations of the years, to prejudice the public mind against South, while the most vicious, degraded and this provision of the Constitution If one class wortaless have left their homes, and are com- of our citizens are to be justified and sustained ing North to commit their depredations upon in violating a law, another class should not be

> never have been made or the Union formed, summary punishment upon negroes for their The agitation was kept up until one section | brutal assaults upon females, and their deprewas arrayed against the other. The Southern dations upon the property of our citizens. If States attempted to secede from the Union. there is a successful resistance made to the en-Then patriotic men attempted to effect a com- forcement of this law, and the negrees increase promise, but the radicals defeated all attempts | the people may undertake to enforce it in a at compromise, and the South inaugurated civ- mode not provided for or sanctioned by law. il war. Mr. Lincoln declared that he had no Our Southern border is feeling the effects of purpose and no power to interfere with sla- this introduction of negroes more seriously and very. Congress declared that the object of injuriously than any other part of the State. prosecuting the war was to suppress the rebel- I greatly fear that the day is not distant when lion, maintain the Constitution and restore the | we will have upon our own soil a war of races. Union, and that when these objects were ac- If it should ever come to this, there will b complished the war should cease, with all the | but one determination of it, and that will be negro race in our State. God, forbid, that this should ever occur and that the bloody and brutal massa cres of men, women and children which have taken place in San Domingo and Jamajea should ever occur on the soil of our State. But it is our duty to prevent them by There is much said about the cruelty and inhumanity of this principle of exclusion. I can not appreciate the force of this argument. The slave-holders of the South have held these negroes in bondage until slavery was abelished. They were compelled to support and take care of their old, infirm and worn-

> > that we of the North shall provide for their worthless negroes. For one, I am not willing Have we not objects of charity and benevo-lence all around us? We have women and childred of our own race who absolutely need the necessaries of life. Look at our crippled and maimed soldiers all over our State. Look at the thousands of widows in our State. made so by the war. Look at the many thou sands of orphans in our State, whose fathers offered up their lives to put down this wicked rebellion, inaugurated by the men who recently owned these negroes who you are now inviting into our State. Are not our people already heavily burdened with taxation? We have an immense National debt hanging over us. Our State is in debt about ten millions of dollars. Our counties are largely indebted. Our towns and cities are groaning ander their debts and heavy taxation. We increased our school tax last winter, so that we should have funds enough to keep our schools open half the year, and now it is seriously and gravely proposed to divide that sacred fund, and set apart a portion of it to edu-cate the children of negroes. And all this is

I believe in the old doctrine that charity be

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The picture is not overdrawn. I ap-

peal to the people of Indian, and ask them if

they think that it is desirable to have such

But, sir, it may be claimed, that the article

void as being in conflict with the Constitution

of the United States. The Constitution of the

are two classes of citizens in this country.

Citizens of the United States, and citizens of

United States and by many of the Surreme

Courts, that a negro is not a citizen of the

certain limitations, but none of the Southern

States have given them them the right of citi-

zenship- But I might concede for the pur-

poses of this argument, that all the negroes

sion would not prevent the State from exclu-

coming into it, if they are deemed dangerous to society. Chief Justice Taney, in the case of Norris v. the City of Boston, says: "Again: if

made in vain. They will respond no.